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ocal News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Unitan Pages and New York Associates Pages is at \$1 to 94 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disceminated to the press of the whole country.

No, the Democracy Will Not Commit Suicide.

It is possible that with the exercise of the utmost wisdom in the selection of a nominee for the Presidency the Democracy may be beaten at the ballot box next November It is certain, on the other hand, that if the nomination be a wise one, defeat will not mean dishonor or destruction. The mistakes of their opponents may be counted on to give Democrats a bright prospect of succoss in 1900, unless by their own act they forever forfeit the respect and confidence of the country. The one act of supreme stupidity, certain to cause the dissolution of a party which even the rebellion could not shatter, would be the repudiation of its most vital and sacred tradition, by the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND for a third term as President.

It is the just boast of the Democracy that it has been the principal creator and chief upholder of the unwritten law which makes the acquisition, or the offer, of a third term of the Presidency abhorrent to the American public mind. Those who are most familiar with the state of things which in 1796 existed in the country at large, and especially in Virginia, consider it doubtful whether WASHINGTON could have carried his own State had he been a candidate for a third term of his high office. It is probable. on the other hand, that either JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, or JACKSON could have obtained a third term, such was the overwhelming strength of their party in their times. But not one of the four, had he been implored by an omnipotent party, would have consented to set aside the precedent which WASHINGTON had established. Determined to avert from their beloved country the fate of the Roman republic, they all conformed to the example set by our first Chief Magistrate, and thus combined to give it the indestructibility and sanction of an organic law. They must have deemed it at least conceivable that the Federalists, or the successors of Federalists under another name, might one day strive to break the precedent which far sighted precaution had contrived; but they believed that in the Democracy which they founded. consolidated, and instructed, they had reared an insuperable barrier to the executive usurpation which everywhere and in all ages has proved the fatal solvent of republican institutions.

The people of the United States have come to see in the Democracy the agency which, under any circumstances, could be trusted to enforce the principle deduced from the sinister history of many commonwealths, that to no citizen can the republic owe a debt so tremendous that for his sake it should violate the precedent which prohibits a third term. Debts of incalculable magnitude we have owed to Democratic Presidents, but never have they expected them to be paid at such a price. If we review the long and splendid record of Democratic Executives, we find not only military triumphs, but the proof that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war. JEFFERSON we owe the doubling of the national territory by the Louisiana purchase; to MONROE we owe the prescient and high-minded doctrine which commemorates his name; to Jackson we owe the repulse at New Orleans of British veterans who had driven the legions of NA-POLEON from Spain. Not easily could obligations such as these be overestimated. Nevertheless, JEFFERSON, MONROE, and JACKSON concurred with WASHINGTON in believing and proclaiming that two terms of the almost royal power which is vested in a President, constitute an ample quittance and reward for any services, however illustrious and however useful. What, compared with theirs, have been Mr. CLEVELAND'S services to his party and to his country that we should break in his case a rule established by the wisdom of our fathers?

Even if this were Mr. CLEVELAND's first. instead of his second term, he could not be reflected. The people of this country would never return to the White House the man who proposed an income tax and who hauled down the Stars and Stripes at Honolulu. But by officially declaring that Mr. CLEVELAND is worthy of the third term, which was denied to JEFFERSON and JACKSON, the Democratic party would abour its honorable history, renounce all its title to respect, and commit an act of suicide.

Fast and Loose with Arbitration

The zeal which various persons on both sides of the ocean are manifesting in the project of arbitration for disputes between England and the United States is misdirected. No controversy between these countries now calls for arbitration, but there is a serious one between England and Venez uels, for which that form of settlement is admirably adapted. There is, accordingly a manifest lack of frankness and sincerity in any movement which busies itself, at this time, with providing for arbitration in possible future controversies between our country and Great Britain, and yet ignores the immediate need of arbitration in the Gui-

ana boundary dispute. For a dozen years and more Venezuela has been urging on England the settlement of their quarrel by arbitration. On April 9 1884. Minister RAFAEL SEIJAS addressed a note to the British Minister at Caracas Mr. C. E. MANSPIELD, giving reasons why this amicable form of adjudication should be substituted for England's reliance on the law of the stronger. He began by recalling that Lord ABERDEEN, in a conference held July 29, 1843, with Dr. FORTIQUE, Venez. uela's Plenipotentiary, proposed "again and again" to resort to arbitration on the frontier question; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that, save for the untimely death of Dr. FORTIQUE, in 1844, some ami

cable settlement might have been reached. It was further recalled by Mr. SEIJAS that in 1856, after the Paris Conference, the British Legation in Caracas invited Veneznels to accept the principle of invoking the good offices of some friendly power, in order that Lord GRANVILLE had used these words in the House of Commons about that Conference: "As for the proposition to

submit international misunderstandings to arbitration, I think that it is in itself a great triumph. This is, perhans, the first time that the represen tatives of the principal nations of Europe have given an emphatical expression to feelings which at least contain a limited disapproval of the resort to war, and vinglicate the supremacy of reason, of justice, of humanity, and of religion." Indeed, a vote of 98 against 88 was obtained in 1873 for a proposition recommending a permanent system of arbitration between nations. Mr. SEIJAS did not refer to the arbitration of the Alabama claims at Geneva, but he did recall that Great Britain had resorted to arbitration for boundary disputes in 1830, when the King of Holland was the referee and again in 1871, when the referee was the Emperor of Germany. Only a few months before his despatch was written England had introduced a clause for arbitration into a treaty made with Italy, and had received an address of thanks therefor, signed by many members of the Lords and Commons and by Oxford and Cambridge professors

and other famous persons. What reply do our readers suppose was made to this request? The answer of Mr. MANSFIELD was that the note of Mr. SELJAS. was "very interesting." but that "for the present her Majesty's Government does not appear to be of opinion that arbitration is applicable to the question." It only remains to add that Venezuela's persistency and her plea that her Constitution would not allow her to alienate any part of what was con sidered her territory by diplomatic agreement without the decision of a third party at length procured England's reluctant cosent to the arbitration of the Guiana frontier dispute; but almost immediately a change of Government in England caused

that consent to be withdrawn. The citations of historical facts in the not of Minister Seljas suggest how England plays fast and loose with arbitration, as may suit her purposes. She fluds no difficulty in adopting it in dealing with the United States and Russia, and only recently resorted to it in the Behring Sca dispute before the Paris tribunal. But little Ven ezuela pleads in vain for it, and even the urgent recommendation of it by our Congress, rather more than a year ago, had no effect. If the devotees of arbitration as a means of settling disputes between nations wish to accomplish something both practical and urgent, let them concentrate their strength on arousing the public sentiment of England to force her Government to accept arbitration with Venezuela. If they can accomplish that, their chances will be better for a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States.

Business and Liberty.

Those Boston and Hartford and Providence hucksters who oppose Cuban independence for business reasons, are surely on the wrong side, so far as business is concerned. There can never again be prosperity for Cuba un der Spanish rule. The traders of New Eng land cannot hereafter draw profits from the island, so long as Spain is there. Its sugar and tobacco plantations are desolate; its commerce is broken up; it is crushed under debt and taxation; its people are impover ished. There can never be peace in Cuba under Spain. The spirit of Cuba has often been manifested in revolt, and long experience has demonstrated that Spain cannot crush it. If the present revolution were turned backward it would soon again roll

The only hope for prosperity in Cuba, or for the advancement of business enterprise there, or for the development of the rich resources of the island which have been left to decay, is through independence. The Boston hucksters would surely pro-

mote their own business interests by favoring the independence of Cuba.

We have not forgotten that many of thes same hucksters opposed American independence and Gen. WASHINGTON for business reasons; or that, for like reasons, they opposed our second war for independence; or that, for like reasons, they opposed the election of LINCOLN and the war for the Union. Such hucksters are always shortsighted. Suppose they had gained their end in 1776, or in 1812, or in 1860, or in 1862; what would have been the effect upon our country, and upon their own business? Where would the hucksters themselves be in our time, if the meanest of them had always been in the ascendant in past times ! What would be the fortune of Boston, Hartford, and Providence in this generation, if the huckstering party had controlled the country in the three previous generations?

We would not like to see Cuba crushed for the sake of the huckstering descendants of the anti-American hucksters who lived in Boston thirty-six years ago, or eightyfour years ago, or one hundred and twenty years ago.

It cannot be permitted that patriotism and valor and honor, and the love of liberty and Americanism shall fall under the control of hucksterism.

For the best and highest of reasons vet also for the sake of Cuba's prosperity in business, we defend the revolution in Cuba, and hope for the triumph of liberty there.

The House and the Navy.

The annual naval supply bill which the House has just passed is in every particular a most liberal measure. That it far outdoes the utmost that Secretary HERBERT asked in his report of Nov. 27 last will be plain from a little study. His estimates were then \$29,311,166.20; but the bill as passed appropriates \$31,671,034.95, or about \$2,360,000 additional. He recommended the construction of "two battle ships and at least twelve torpedo bonts;" but the bill provides for four battle ships and fifteen torpedo boats. He asked for an increase of 1,000 in the enlisted force of the navy, and the bill furnishes not only that but 500 more men for the Marine Corps, which he

did not request. Again, last year's appropriation was ex ceptionally large, on account of delayed installments on new vessels falling in upon it and it reached \$29,334,025.36. Indeed, certain obligations authorized really carried the amount above the record total, making it \$29,416,077.81. But now we find the House surpassing even that unusual sum by more than \$2,250,000. Last year it fell more than \$1,500,000 short of what was asked of it, but now it exceeds November's

demands, as has been seen, by \$2,360,000. In his report, moreover, laid before the last session, Mr. HERBERT had indicated the possibility of a great reduction in naval expenses this year. He pointed out that last year's bill would pay almost entirely for ships till then authorized, and that "unless new constructions are authorized, the expenditures under the head of 'Increase of the Navy' will decrease at one bound from the amount asked for this year \$13,259,392, to \$750,000." It is true that to prevent international conflicts. He added | the Secretary did not advise stopping new construction, and that Congress authorized two new battle ships and some torpedo

those would not have overed pointed out as practicable; and, as a fact thanks both to last year's and this year's new authorizations, the Item "Increase or the Navy" is responsible for \$12,779,138, or two-fifths of the entire bill.

The House, indeed, has not only made its handsome contribution of new ships, and also of 1,500 enlisted men above the 1,000 provided for last year, but it has authorized outlays of a sort not in the bill of a year ago. It has provided \$250,000 for reserve guns for the war ships, a like sum for batteries for the auxiliary cruisers, and \$149,-000 for additional torpedoes; it has voted \$200,000 for a reserve supply of projectiles: it has doubled the annual appropriation for the naval militia; it has given \$310,000, in addition to sormer amounts, for fitting up the Chicago, Atlanta, and Dolphin with better machinery, and \$75,000 for the Hartford. In a word, with the single exception of new dry docks, concerning which the differences of opinion are not yet reconciled, it has thrown aside any makeshift policy, and has adopted broad principles of providing for the future, as most notably shown, perhaps, by its provisions for reserve batteries and ammunition. One thing seems to us especially worthy

of note. Not a voice was raised against this measure of extraordinary liberality, and the only division of forces was between those who were content with it as the committee had drawn it, and those who urged still larger appropriations. These latter would have had six battle ships instead of four, and fifty torpedo boats instead of fifteen; but the great body of the House favored and accepted the bill as it stood. So far as memory serves us, this absolute unanimity in favor of building up the navy is without precedent since the days when our first four steel vessels were authorized thirteen years ago. Liberal and patriotic as Congress has always been in rebuilding the fleet, there have till now been opponents of this project. We recall last year, for example, the attacks on it by the Hon. JERRY SIMPSON of Kansas, who asked What do we want an increased navy for ?" and by the Hon. WILLIAM EVERETT of Massachusetts. But this year, for the first time, there has been no opposition whatever

to the policy involved in the bill. This striking and suggestive unity of opinion is a fit subject for public congratulation. There is no mistaking the present temper of the people of the United States and of their representatives in Congress The country is to be protected, its principles and policy vindicated, and the honor of the flag upheld.

Shall We Have New Docks?

The final vote of the House Naval Committee, striking out of its bill the provision for three new timber dry docks, was something of a surprise. Commodore MAT-THEWS, the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, had recommended the construction of three docks, but it is noticeable that whereas he had proposed, as their sites, Boston, Norfolk, and Mare Island, the Naval Committee had fixed upon Portsmouth, N. H., Algiers, and Mare Island.

Perhaps, in view of the differences of opinion on this subject, the House committee thought it best to postpone the whole matter. As soon as anything is attempted. point after point on the seaboard sets up a claim for a new dry dock, and only the other day there was a hearing in behalf of estab lishing one at Boston, which was to be made of granite, a far more costly affair. It is also urged that a new dock should be placed at League Island.

We now have just three docks, built and building, that are capable of accommodating our largest battle ships. The one at Port Royal has just been tested by the Indiana and the one at Port Orchard will soon be tested by the Oregon, while the one at Brooklyn will be finished before long. We have also at Brooklyn, League Island, and Norfolk, timber docks for all vessels except the largest, and several fine stone docks. But we need more of the largest docks.

It is noticeable that the House committee and Commodore MATTHEWS agreed on the that we already have there our newest and finest granite dock, but it is not quite large enough for modern battle ships, and we ought not to be obliged to send such vessels up to Puget Sound whenever they need docking. Again, it seems clear that we ought to have one first-class timber dock in or near Gulf waters; and while the site at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, has its drawbacks, it has yet been recommended by two competent Boards as on the whole the best Perhaps, therefore, before the pending bill is finally enacted it may contain a provision for a dock at Mare Island, or Algiers. or both. Such structures can be built for less than \$600,000 each, and the first in stallments need be only \$100,000 each. It may be well to see whether, also, some existing docks cannot be improved to advantage. Good authority has spoken of the enlargement of the entrances of some of them as practicable.

Good Advice to Mr. Judge's Successor We observe that the miracles are begin ning to rattle around again in the neighbor hood of the Theosophical headquarters The late WILLIAM Q. JUDGE, the American successor of Madame BLAVATSKY, is scarcely inurned before he is made to loom in the imagination of the faithful as one of the great, shadowy, occult personalities of all time; just as Madame BLAVATSKY, after her departure, was creeted from a fat, masculine, and vulgar old woman into an awful world-mystery.

For example, we now learn that Mr JUDGE labored without salary as President of the Theosophical Society because, in a previous incarnation, he "was bound by a vow registered ages ago to work unselfishly in the interests of humanity in whatever field his master, a great being, who thousands of years ago attained perfection, sent him;" that Mr. JUDGE "took an important part in the formation of the American republic," and was also "active in the French Revolution;" that he has been seen to project red writing upon blank paper merely by the concentration of his will; that his features at times lost their identity, and he became before the eyes of his disciples like a Chinese mandarin, with a small black moustache and long, straight black hair, falling down his shoulders;" that he had been heard by his disciples "to repeat a strange, mystical word in such a way that it made the whole room vibrate;" and that he could have "staved off death by his will power, but must have forgotten himself for a moment while engaged in deep thought." We believe that messages from Mr. Jupge are already projected for the benefit of surviving Theosophists.

These prodigies rest principally, if not exclusively, upon the testimony of Mr. CLAUDE FALLS WHIGHT, who was Mr Judge's private secretary, just as Mr. Judge, in his time, was once the private secretary of Madame BLAVATSKY. It was the rever ats. Still, the installments needed on ent car of Mr. CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT

which heard the strange, mystical word uttered in such a manner that it made the whole room vibrate.

The question who shall succeed Mr. Jupon is at the front in Theosophical politics. Dr. J. D. Buck of Cincinnati has already been mentioned for the office. There are those who think that Mr. CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT himself is cut out by natural and acquired talents for the exalted post. We cannot believe that the friends of Mr. HENRY B. FOULKE of Philadelphia are inactive at such a time. There may be other candidates whose names will appear before the election on April 26.

For the successor of Mr. JUDGE, whoever he may be, we have a few words of disinterested advice, which, if followed, will contribute greatly to the elevation of this interesting organization in the opinion or most sene people:

Do not go too precipitately into the miracle business;

Do not go into the miracle business too far Do not go into the miracle business at all. For the next ten years the development of the marvellous will be on lines laid down in the physical and chemical laboratories of the world's various institutions of learning, and in the workshops of mortals of genius, and not in the mountains of Thibet, or in any oasis of the Desert of Gobi. ROENTGEN and TESLA are greater workers of wonders than either MORYA OF KOOT HOOMI LAL SING. Mr. CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT cannot hope to rival them. His best efforts in imitation of BLAVATSKY and JUDGE will seem paltry indeed. If he is a sensible man, he will abandon the attempt and let the gibbering old Mahatmas go to thunder.

Times have changed. The future Presi dent of the Theosophical Society who shall endeavor to advertise the legitimate metaphysical, ethnological, and philological activities of that association by maintaining the hocus-pocus apnex, will only succeed in making the whole concern more ridiculous than it was under BLAVATSKY or JUDGE.

By the Same Token.

If the men at Scranton who mobbed an ex-priest for attacking Catholicism, were Catholics, they ought to be ashamed of themselves.

If the Brooklynites who assaulted th anti-Semite, AHLWARDT, were Jews, they ought to be ashamed of themselves. By the same token that RUTHVEN is free

to assail the religion which he has forsaken, are the believers in that religion free to uphold and practise it. That token is the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees liberty of speech to all citizens. By the same token that AHLWARDT pos sesses the right to assail Judaism, the Jews possess the right to uphold their own worship, and to inveigh against Christianity. It is a constitutional right.

We want no religious or anti-religious outbreaks in the United States. They are unlawful. They are subversive of rights that must not, under any circumstances be subverted. They are always hurtful to the parties who engage in them.

The Leader is willing to admit that no Repub-can can defeat Tox REED for Vice-President.—Cleve

What an urbane and graceful way they have f managing a campaign in Ohio, and how care ful they are always to say the right thing in s pleasant way. Possibly the Leader is willing to admit that the Hon. Asa S. Bushnett and the Hon. J. RENSON FORAKER are invincibly eage for the triumph of the McKinley boom. The Western Reserve is a queer place, and many be leve and many doubt.

The Hon LORAINE D LEWELLING, once the Populist Governor of Kansas, and then and since one of the most sulphurous and lugubrious of the children of calamity, has been in the butter and egg business since he stepped from the Governor's chair. But butter and eggs are tame articles for a man who has had his feet in statesmanship. Mr. LEWELLING is once more a candidate for the Populist nomination for iovernor, and he ought to get it. Populist has more language and less command of it. The only difficulty is that if Mr. LEWELLING should be nominated for Governor and the Rev. MARY ELIZAsite at Mare Island as suitable. It is true | BETH LEASE for Attorney-General, the Attorwith much spirit and activity, might pursue him out of the State and into the Pacific. Mr LEWELLING will do much better to stick to the butter and egg business than to invite disaster by becoming once more the target of Mrs. LEASE's sharp quarrels.

The leeches and chirurgeons of Chicago now enjoy a singular privilege and honor in the matter of locomotion. For the sum of fifty cents they are able to procure of the City Clerk badge with a red cross which entitles them to the right of way. When a Chicago physician pins the red cross on his chest and mounts his barbed steed or climbs into his brougham, parouche, buggy, palanquin, trolley car, o horseless carriage, every shape of man and beast must yield him precedence. Even the sportive grocer's boy or butcher's boy liding around the corner on one wheel, in his wild flight; the gripmen pause and dare not swear; the horses drawing the mail wagons sink reverentially on their knees; the Aldermen in their magnificent ilk-lined, performed, six-horse vans rein in their curvetting paifreys; even the caravan which escorts the celebrated Callitricological Exhibition of the Hon. WASH HESING has to top. Where else can anybody, be he a son of GALEN or be he not, get so much attention for

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors eems to be roaming merrily over the country, eating and making merry and being welcomed with the gladdest of glad hands. Various enthuslasts delight to entertain it and to point out the ponds and creeks and puddles into which hey beg the Government to dump good money. No stream which is high enough in the highest freshets to wet the end of a cow's tongue is now unworthy of the name of navigable stream, no sheet of salt water vast enough to cover a clam at high tide is anything less nagnificent than a harbor. But it is well not to be too eager or too hopeful. The Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED has his fingers tightly clasped around the purse strings; it may be that the ontents of the purse will not be thrown out by the bushel basketful.

A Boston despatch printed by our esteemed contemporary, the Hartford Courant, represents the Hon. JOHN EDWARDS RUSSELL, the sheep less shepherd of Leicester Hill, as speaking briefly and humorously" before the New England Free Trade League. It may be possible although it is not too probable, that Mr. Rus-SELL is capable of speaking briefly; but it is against all the rules of evidence and laws of probability that he ever has spoken or will speak humorously. He is too serious and didactic a person, and the weight of the tariff makes him say too much. Even if he were as full of humor as he is of statistics, he would not dare to be other than as serious as a slate gravestone when he had to address the New England Free Trade League. No man in his senses would think of asking the Archbishop of Canterbury for a plug of tobacco or the New England Free Trade League for a joke.

MOLONEY, the Attorney-General and Gas Trust of Illinois, has returned to that proud tate and made it prouder than ever of him by his tales of the woo which he wrought among the plutocrats of Wall street during his recent descent upon New York. He looked at the Brooklyn Bridge until it trembled apologetically and showed palpable symptoms of a willinguess to come down. He spoke to the Stook Exchange and it all but fell at his feet. As he walked through street the tall buildings rocked and knocked their brows together; the elevators were ashamed to work any longer; plutocrats rushed out with agonized contortions on their faces and even imperial office boys neglected to light their eigarettes. Fire and smoke poured from the unequalled Moloney. He was in his els-

If the island of Cuba were set as near to England as it is to the United States, and were held by any power other than England, and were often the scene of bloody strife between its incompetent rulers and its people, sure as Eng-land soized Ireland would she seize the island

of Cuba. The American people do not desire to seize Cuba from Spain, though Spain menaces the United States from Cuba. They desire, however, that tyranny and turmoil shall be brought o an end in Cuba, and that peace with freedom

shall be established and maintained there. If there were a perpetual uproar, with fighting and murder, in a house lying close to our residence, we would call for the removal of the

cause of the trouble. We do not acknowledge that Spain has any divine or natural or acquired authority to rule the people of Cuba. We do not recognize that kings have any "right to govern wrong." title of Spain to Cuba is like that of the brigand to his booty. The title of Cuba to freedom is like that of all the rest of mankind to it.

It is a distressing indication of the readiness of human nature to think evil that doubt is already thrown upon the intentions of the Hon. CHAUNCEY IVES FILLEY ID regard to the Hon WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Mr. FILLEY is known to be faithful to himself, and there should be no reason to distrust his zeal for the Ohio candidate. Of course it is possible that Mr. FILLEY may prefer himself and justly regard himself entitled to any distinction which is be distributed. Some have said that he would be content to be Governor and some that he would prefer to be a Senator in Congress, and some that the Vice-Presidency would be good enough for him; but if he chooses to jump at the Presidency, why should he not be allowed to do so, and who can keep him from doing so? He is old enough to know what he wants, and humorous enough to attach a string to his prize packages if he feels so inclined.

There is not a man among the several thou-sand candidates for this high office of Governor of Missouri, who would honor the position with more sunshing sweetness, entertaining eloquence, and vita-sunshing sweetness, entertaining eloquence, and vita-tion of the band of his boom.—St. Cloud Journal Press, bear the bang of his boom.—St. Cloud Journal Press.

You will hear it if you are not deafer than the deafest adder that ever added. You will hear it banging the battlements of heaven and making the hidden waters of the earth fizz like geysers. It is about due. It will come before ummer covers the Banana Belt with garlands and certificates of good climate. Fergus Falls begins to stir. Sleepy Eye prepares to open. The Hon. WILLIAM HENRY Eustis is on the wing; the air begins to be vocal of him; the returning vernal goose will honk his name. His "word is a sword of fire and his backbone is a range of rocky mountains;" and his boom will go banging on as soon as the snow is off the ground.

Most of the harmony in the world is now situated in Tennessee and is playing day in and night out. The tinkling and canorous boom of the Hon. Bon TAYLOR dances over the mountains and through the valleys. The gossamer films of fairy catgut are stretched from horizon to horizon, and invisible hands play on them wenty-four hours a day. Bon Taylon's smile bounds the State, and who is there to mourr for the Hon. HENRY CLAY EVANS? Not one, except himself.

CUBA'S WAR HAS COST \$134,000,000.

Five Years of Pence Needed to Make Good the Losses of a Single Year of War. The autonomist newspaper, La Union, pub lished at Guines, in the province of Havana

prints the following estimate of whin Cuba has cost in a single year:	at the war
War expenses Losses from the destruction of the sugar	\$60,000,000
Lost by the proprietors of 40,000 horses taken either by the patriots or the	50,000,000
Cattle taken by the patriots	500,000 8,000,000
Destruction of radroads	8,000,000
Destruction of country estates and farms. Lusses of capitalists in commercial im-	5,000,000
porting business	10,000,000

Five years of peace, adds La Union, would be necessary to make good the losses of one year.

THE FASTEST BOAT YET.

31,035 Knots Made by the British Torpedo Boat Destroyer Desperate.

The Desperate, torpedo boat destroyer, designed and built by J. Thornycroft & Co., ran a preliminary trial on March 17, obtaining a mean speed on four runs on the measured mile of 31.035 knots, or 35% statute miles. The speed was taken by British Admiralty officials and to the highest on record. The Desperate is the first of the new class of thirty-knot destroyers that has been tried.

DRY DOCKS.

something Better Needed Than the Use

To the Edition of The Sun-Sir: When on the 8th of this month the battle ship Indiana, lying at Hampton Roads, bound for Port Royal dry dock. broke down somewhere in her engines, everybody on shore immediately jumped to the conclusion that a good excuse had been found for making repairs at the Norfolk yard, and for abandoning the trip to Port good excuse had bee Royal. Sea lawyers on the fleet, and artillery officers at Forfress Monroe, all of whom have become by study and observation of our ships gathered at Hampton Roads, great naval sharps, took up for nightly dis cussion at the garrison and hotels the question Why was the dry dock built at Port Royal, when year round, within two to ten miles of the Norfolk

better sites were at hand, with deep water all the year round, within two to ten miles of the Norfolk Navy Yard?

Furfus these discussions little was said that might be construed as complimentary to the wisdom and neval learning of the elvilian officials who placed the dry dock. It would pay our frovernment to turn the Port Royal dry dock over to the Fish Commission for a carp pond, and straightway set about building several large dry docks at points where deep water and pienty of skilled mechanics can be found every day in the year. We should have at least three dry docks at New York, two at hoston, and others at suitable pinces on the Guiff and Pacifice coasts. When war comes, we shall find the energy striking at the rich ports of beston. New York, Philadelphia, Raitimors, New Orleans, and Sanifrancisco.

Hoston should be provided with two dry docks at once, as she is the nearest port to the great naval stations of Great Iritian at italitax, from which port it is likely that any foreign be would set against us, only pict of the control of Charlestown Navy Yardia that the drifts of poston than may be discerned from ten miles outside the lighthouses in the harbor.

In time of war ships seek dry docks for repairs as well as to have their bottoms scraped, and where the dry docks are there also should be large and well equipped machine and ship-building yards.

What does Till Six think about the project for building a dry dock at New Orleans, at a sic where the always always in the sheep and only a project for building a dry dock at New Orleans, at a sic where the always in the deposits?

Washington, b. C., March 26.

Washington, b. C., March 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir. Your editorial on The American Abroad " in Saturday's Sex was ineresting, and as a New Yorker and an admirer of American English I would like to believe that it is every word true. I must, however, take exception to what you say of the speech of New Yorkers—that it is "plain, clear, well-timed, and according to the spell ing of the words." This is undoubtedly true of the portion of the inhabitants of this big city have a victous trick of pronunciation boside which the bur of the Westerner the drawl of the Southerner, and most of the varieties of speech of the natives of England are as sweetest music. I refer to the common practice of introducing perhaps with some distorted idea of embony, at r between two approximate vowel sounds in different words.

For example, ask the average New Yorker to read the following sentence: "Agatha ate a benaus in Cuba a week act." the following sentence: "Agatha at a banana in Cuba a week age."
I do not wish to exaggerate, but I think that 20 per cent. of them would say: "Agather ale a bananer in Cuber a week age."
This aboutmable style of talking may be heard in the pulpit, on the stage and, also the count of the achord banacher's deak in this city in the banacher's best in this city in the banacher's late of "New Stork bare to keep quiet about the beauties of "New York English."

Chimmic and the Raines Bill. Chimmie Fadden elucidates the Raines bill in next Sunday s 50%, Mr. Paul assists in the task.

PRES LUNCH AND SOBRIEST. Some Observations by a Well Nonrished

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What has already come to be known as "the free lunch of the Raines Liquor Tax law may found by any ingenious person delving in legislative statutes, in the second clause of section E, of section 31, of chapter 29, of the Laws of 1896. This clause declares it to be unlawful for any person, association, corporation or copart-nership, whether having paid a tax or not, to sell, or expose for sale, or have on the premises where liquor is sold, any liquor which is adulters ted with any deleterious drug, substance, or liquid which is polsonous or injurious to health; or to give away any food to be eaten

on such premises," In other words, cheese, crackers, pickled herrings, sandwiches, soup, clam chowder, chicken broth, cold tongue, and sardines, not to speak of terrapin, stall-fed pigeon pie, or canvas-back fuck are no longer to be given away in saloons of New York to hungry customers. These articles or any other articles from the free lunch counter or the kitchen of the proprietor, if partaken of by the customers of a saloon or drug store, must be sold and presumably paid for. The rule of "no trust" is universal in the acceptance of the courts. The saloon man who depends upon the good faith of a customer to ompensate him for liquor sold at retail has only that security: nothing else.

The free lunch clause in the Raines bill has been objected to by many persons on the ground that it is an oppressive and improper restriction upon the rights of saloon keepers and their patrons, and an interference by the State with matter with which properly the State has othing to do. Heretofore there have been no nothing to do. Heretofore there have been no laws prohibiting one person from giving to another any article of value or use. There has been considerable outcry over the task said to be imposed upon the saicon men of tasking away their lunch counters. In fact, I see in Thr Sun of to-day some reference to the probability of arrests for violations of this particular clause. It appears to be generally assumed that this restriction against free lunches involves the removal of free lunch counters and is a great hardship to saloon keepers.

moval of free lunch counters and is a great hardship to saloon keepers.

The fact is, it will prove unpopular with three classes of persons: First, the small number of "saloon caterers" who supply free lunch; secondly, tramps, of whom New York has a large number in winter time; and, thirdly, bibulous individuals who, by reason of an appetite for free lunches, habitually remain away from their homes at meal hours.

Three classes of persons will favor the adoption of this amendment to the liquor law; First, the saloon men who asked for it; secondly, the restaurant men, whose business will be improved by this new regulation; and, thirdly, the wives, slaters, mothers, and other female relatives of individuals who are rarely to be seen at home during meal times or except after individuals the slatus. Veighing the claims of both classes, I do not

weighing the claims of both classes, I do not think there can be any doubt that after a trial of the experiment the general opinion will be that there can be any doubt that after a trial of the experiment the general opinion will be that the abolition of free lunches in saloons is a salutary new departure. The average New York salton expends about \$10 in a week on free lunches. This foots up to \$520 a year. Added to the former liquor tax of \$250 a year. Added to the former liquor tax of \$250 a year. Added to the former liquor tax of \$250 a year. Added to \$770, or within \$30 of the new rate of tax in this city, namely, \$800 for a saloon.

It is a proposition hardly admitting of any argument, I think, that the good health of the community will be benefited by the abolition of free lunches. These properly come under the head of "deleterious substances." They are usually chosen with special reference to cheapness rather than to wholesomeness. The old saying that it is not wise or well to look a gift horse in the mouth applies very forcibly to free lunches: as they are provided gratuitously by saloon men, the customer is not in a position to make any serious objection. The quality of what is offered has gradually deteriorated much below the standard of restaurants even of the cheapest grade.

There is nothing in the Raines Liquor bill which prevents a saloon man from retaining in all its beauty and elegance his free lunch counter, or from selling, if he be so disposed for a nominal consideration what heretofore he has been in the habit of giving away. "Free lunch," it is true, is an established institution in New York. It is as much of an American institution in this city as "free passes" on railroads. Readers of THE SUN remember that a constitutional amendment was adopted by the votes of many thousands of citizens doing away with free passes. The free lunch is struck down one year later. Yet such is the impatience of patriots that, though they let their free railroad passes go by default, they are now making a star though they let their free railroad passes go of default, they are now making a stard agains free lunch, forgetting that it is barred in the same clause which prohibits deleterious sub-stances, "poisonous or injurious to health." NEW YORK, March 20. FREE PASS.

HAWAII AND ANNEXATION. Chief Justice Judd on the Advantages of Union with This Country.

AMSTELDAM, N. Y., March 27 .- Mr. William Kline, editor of the Democrat of this city. who has just visited Honolulu, sends to his paper an interview with Chief Justice Judd of the Hawaiian Republic, in which the latter said : A good many persons interested in sugar are afraid that if the islands are annexed to the United States our peculiar law which authorizes the enforcement of a contract to labor on plantation would be abrogated, and that that would cause ruin to the plantations, owing to inability to keep the laborers at work. I am not afraid of this result. In the first place, reasonable and humane managers of plantations are able now to procure all the labor they wish without any written contract, paying laborers

without any written contract, paying laborers by the day.

"Secondly, with the immigration of Americans and others under annexation, I hope it will become feasible to extend the plan of dividing the large estates where sugar cane is grown and allotting them to planters who will do their own work very largely, and thus relieve us from the necessity of employing so much 'servile' labor. It may be that we may have to pay more wages, but with the improvement in business wo may well afford to pay more.

"Those of us who have borne the anxiety of corrupt legislatures under the monarchy, in-

"Those of us who have borne the anxiety of corrupt legislatures under the monarchy, internal disturbances, and fears of foreign aggression, are willing to risk something for the sake of stability of government.

"Political union with the United States of some character, not necessarily giving state-hood to Hawaii, would be of mutual advantage to both countries. Why not give us a Government like that of the District of Columbia?

"The first logical step towards union, it seems to me, should be the laying of a cable by the United States to the magnificent Feari Harbor, in which the United States have already a right by the treaty of reciprocity."

A HOUSE DEBATE ON DUELLING The Question Raised in Relation to the Grebe-Hauson Duel to 1864.

WASHINGTON, March 27,-The House, as Comnittee of the Whole, took up to-day a bill for the relief of Major M. R. William Grebe, wh was cashlered under the finding of a court martial in St. Louis in 1864, which tried him fo fighting a duel with Capt. Hanson of his own regiment, the Fourth Missouri Cavairy.

Mr. Blue (Rep., Kan.) stated that Grebe, who left the service of the King of Norway in the early years of the rebellion and entered the Union army as a volunteer, having been challenged by Capt. Hanson, whom he had thrashed lenged by Capt. Hanson, whom he had thrashed for wantonly insulting him, accepted the chailenge, and at the meeting winzed his man.

The court martial cashiered both men, but unanimously recommended Grebe to the mercy of the commanding General. Favorable action was denied on the ground that there was no authority for Executive interference.

Mr. Bartlett (bem., N. J.) opposed the bill on the ground that its passage would be a virtual endorsement of the practice of duelling. Incidentally Mr. Bartlett spoke of the venerable gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Grow), as favoring the practice.

favoring the practice.

Mr. Grow-I am not in favor of it, Mr. Chair-Mr. Grow-I am not in favor of it, Mr. Chair-man, I once declined a challenge on that ground, A favorable report was ordered by a vote of 102 to 2.

To Extend the Pension List. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The House Com-

mittee on Invalid Pensions ordered a favorable report on a bill extending the provisions of existing pension laws to the officers and privates, their widows, children, dependent mothers and fathers, of all militia raised in the States during the years 1861 to 1865, who performed military service in the Federal army for ninety days or more. A certificate of discharge from either State or United States authority is to be prima facie evidence of such service.

Can He Aboltsh the Capital I.

To the Earth of the quit right where he is in this prof. moles that he quit right where he is in this prof. moles reform businers he has undertaken? He To THE EUTOR OF THE BUS-Nie: May I suggest to language reform businers he has undertaken? He might effect one or two changes, but when it comes to ecapitalizing the language he would very boon fine that there are so many men among us who are is-ordinately fond of the capital I that he would labor a thousand years and then not have their consent to ive it up berres, March 26,

Notice to Doctor Parkhurst.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-AIR; Permit me, through the columns of Tux Sux, to report to Dr. Parkhura the following fact of such personal interest to Last night, for the first time this season, th FURITE. | Bright was like." A man named Gilbert made!

THE RICARAGUA CANAL

Warner Miller Before a House Commit Edmunds on Foreign Control

WASHINGTON, March 27.-Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York appeared before the House Committee on Commerce this morning and gave a history of the Nicaragua Canal Company from its inception down to the present time. He said that he did not appear to advo-cate any Nicaragua Canal bill. The company never had asked Congress to do anything in this matter, and never would so long as he was

at its head. Mr. Miller related in detail a conversation which he had with Senator Edmunds of Vermont in 1890. Mr. Edmunds wanted to know how the funds to construct the canal would be raised. Mr. Miller replied, from the sale of the company's securities at such prices as they could get. Mr. Edmunds asked if the money could be secured here. Mr. Miller replied that if it could not be raised here, the company would be compelled to go abroad. To Mr. Easmunds's inquiry. If the control of the canal would also go abroad if the money were raised there. Mr. Miller answered that it would. Mr. Edmunds thought the canal ought to be controlled by Americans. A little later the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee reported a resolution instructing the Commission to require into the condition of the company and what the Government ought to do about it. The committee decided that the Government ought to be interested in the enterprise and control it. He suggested to the Senate committee that the Government guarantee the bonds of the company and for this guarantee take stock to the amount of \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000. A bill to this effect was recorded and passed the Senate. The company now felt that he cane, owing to the Government's action, it had canal. if it could not be raised here, the company

Mr. Miller next paid his respects to the Gov-Mr. Miller next paid his respects to the Government Commission which went to Nicaragus last summer to inspect the route of the canal. He asserted, without qualification, that the movement to appoint the Commission was made by the enemies of the canal enterprise. In answer to questions, he said that the condition of the canal from treytown to the foothills was excellent, and that the Commissioners themselves had reported that the banks sto dalmost perpendicular, and were as good as they were five years are. He asserted that the Commission had estimated the cost of the canal, not as practical business men, but as men who had the great wealth of the nation behind them. The company, on the other hand, estimated the cost at its lowest figure, and with a view to keeping the expense within the limits prescribed.

VENEZUELA COMMISSION WORK More Venezuelan Documents to Be Delle

WASHINGTON, March 27.-The Venezuela Commission held no formal meeting to-day, last veek's meeting having laid out new lines for individual investigation by the Commissioners which had not yet been sufficiently developed for discussion. It is expected that next week's meeting will be marked by considerable advance towards the solution of the problem. Justice Brewer, who is in San Antonio, whither he was summoned by the dangerous illness of his daughter, is studying the British Blue Book, and during the last week several documents bearing on the British argument have been

bearing on the British argument have been sent him.

Since last Monday George L. Burr, professor of history at Cornell University, has been with the Commission making a careful study of Putch history as it affects the early disputes with Spain. He will remain here a week or more. The Venezuelan agent formally announced to the Commission this morning that the large collection of manuscript records and maps which Venezuela had collected in the archives of the Vatican, the Seville Museum, and The Hague would be presented early next week. Some of these are said to controver the accuracy of quotations in the British Blue Book upon which important arguments depend. A new enlarged map of the disputed territory, believed to be more accurate than any hitherto known, was completed by the Commission's experts this morning.

Hancock's Statue to Be Unvelled Soon.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The bronze statue of Gen. Hancock is being put in position in the small park at Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. The statue, which was modelled by Henry J. Ellicott of this city and cast by the Gorbam Company at Providence, is in fourteen parts, which will be put together in a week. The figures are of heroic size, and the entre work has cost \$40,000, all of which has been appropriated by Congress. It is proposed to have elaborate ceremonies at the unveiling of the statue on about May 1, and a bill will be introduced in the House next week making an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

French doctors have taken a picture of an oorn child by means of the Röntgen rays. A tablet commemorating Franklin's residence here has been set up at Passy, now part of Paris, on the wall of the Christian Brothers' School

M. Laroche, the French Resident in Madagasoar though a Protestant, makes it a point to attend nass in the Catholic cathedral every Sunday have left France to avoid fresh proceedings about to be taken for the recovery of Panama money.

Delaunay, the retired lover of the Comédie Francalse, has a son who is about to make his first appear

In Mollère's "Misanthrope." Melbourne, Australia, has lost 43,435 inhabitants in four years, the census of 1895 giving a populati of 447,461. The population of the seven Australia

Acetylene gas is being used to light up the care of one Paris street car line, being generated in little tanks carried on the platform. A month's trial has shown that the gas is cheaper than either kerosens

A native West African musical composer has produced a symphony in London, which is described as original, effective, and remarkably promising His name is Coleridge Taylor and he is only 90 years old. He is not a black man, however Miss Alice Luce, a graduate of Wellesley, has just

obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, m cum laude, from the University of Göttingen, after two years of philological studies at Leipsic and semester at Göttigen. She is the fourth woman to receive the doctor's degree at that university. St. Petersburg is excited over the horsewhipping

of Prince Mestchersky, director of the Grand by the two sons of an official who had felt insuited by an article in the newspaper. The young men say they whipped the Prince, but he says that he turned them out of his house without being struck. Hypnotic experiments of a grewsome kind are being kept up at the Royal Aquarium in London, The latest is the burying of a man, who has been put into a trance, in a pit eight feet deep, which was then filled with earth, leaving only a small funnel open over the man's face, through which he is watched. He is to be dug up after a week.

Blood will tell, King Bomba's two grandsons Princes Ferdinand of Bourbon, Duke of Calabria, and Charles, sons of the Count of Caserta, who now claims the throne of the two Sicilies, volunteered to help Spain oppress the Cubans, and have just reeived, on Gen. Weyler's recommendation, the cross of San Fernando crowned with laurel. This is the highest military decoration awarded by Spain and s only given to officers who lose at least one third of their men in deciding the issue of a fight or in

cutting their way through the enemy. Relics of Louis XVI. brought good prices at Rough lately. They belonged to the descendants of Clery, the King's valet-de-chambre, who was con-fined in the Temple with his master. A cambrie shirt worn by the King the day before his death, with an inkstaind on the wristband, brought \$570; the napkin used at the mass on the morning of the execution, \$300: Louis's nightcap, \$140, a key made by him \$104; the cost worn by the Dauphin in prison fetched \$410; his waistcost, \$205; a knife with a plain bone handle belonging to Marie Antoinette, \$175, a tress of the Queen's hair, \$180; locks of Louis and of the Dauphin, \$150 each, one

shoth's head dress, \$196. Ciery's diary brought

\$270, and his portrait \$280.

A statue of John Bright recently set up in the corridor of the Parliament buildings has met with much disapproval. His sons have asked to have the statue removed. Mr. Labouchere describes it in Treets thus: "Instead of Mr. Bright's massive im-pressive features, suggestive of thought and intelof, we have the rounded cheeks of a smug grocer, and a mouth from which no one could expect weighty oratory to proceed by any effort of imagination. The hair of the heat is superabundant, with a sus-picton of commetics and excessive brushing, while round the face is a sort of rope frame, which, or close inspection, is perceived to be intended for what is called a Newgate fringe. The body is small and puny, and the attitude the very reverse of that of an orator. The logs are not separated, and look as if the sculptor had had in his thoughts a dryad rather than a man, for they convey the idea of the being. The general effect is that of the meat insig-nificant person who ever walked the earth, without nificant person who ever walked the earth, without conveying the faintest resemblance of what Ka